LINCOLN'S ANXIETY.

He Feared at One Time that He Might Be Compelled to Abandon Washington.

Correspondence St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Mr. Isaac R. Diller. United Stutes consul at Florence during the Cleveland administration, died a few weeks ago in Philadelphia and his remains were interred at Springfield, Ill., his old home, and where some of his old friends still survive. Mr. Diller was a prominent and widely-known citizen of Illinois before the war and chairman of the Democratic State committee. Of his thorough integrity and truthfulness I have never heard a doubt. I knew him only by reputation until several years since, when we chanced to meet at Old Point Comfort. Many mutual acquaintances in Ilimois served as an introduction, and his entertaining and instructive conversation contributed largely to the pleasure of my stay at the favorite Southern watering place. He told me the story I am about to repeat in print, and I shall tell it as nearly in his own language as memory permits. Some inaccuracies there necessarily must be, but I am quite

sure none of an essential character. "I was," said Mr. Diller, "as you may re-member, consul at Bremen under the administration of Buchanan. As soon as possible after the inauguration of his successor I forwarded my resignation to Sec-retary of State Seward, who promptly acknowledged its receipt, but said that having submitted it to the President the latter had declined to accept my resignation, and requested me to retain the office, as he had no desire to make any change. fully appreciated the high compliment thus conveyed, and so expressed myself in my reply to the Secretary; but said that private business compelled a return to America, and that my resignation was therefore imperative. It was then, of course, accepted, and I came home. Circumstances needless to mention made me fix my temporary residence in Washington, where I immediately renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln. It was, indeed, something more than an acquaintance, for we had been old neighbors and friends in Springfield, and notwithstanding the radical difference in our political principles and practice, the friendly feeling between tive mansion. The overburdened and sorely-tried man seemed to find relief in talking freely to one whom he had known so long and well; whom he knew had no personal favors ask or ends to serve. and whom he believed to be worthy of his unsolicited confidence. This will, partially at least, explain what follows.

"During the gloomy days of August and September, 1862, when Pope's campaign

was approaching its disastrous climax, l shared the intense anxiety felt by everybody in Washington, and, finally, on the memorable evening when this climax was reached, I went to the White House (where I had not been for a fortnight, perhaps,) to obtain if possible some reliable information. As lentered the lower hall I saw Mrs. Lincoln in the East room, She was very much excited—almost hysterical, in fact— walking backwards and forwards with nervous rapidity, weeping and wringing her hands. I said a few words of encouragement to the half frantic woman and then passed on upstairs. I found the President alone in his private office, and President alone in his private office, and more depressed in spirits than I had ever seen him. He was glad to see me, more than usually glad, it appeared to me. I asked for news. "News enough, and bad enough, too," said he. "Pope has been badly whipped; his army, discouraged and demolished, is, we hear, falling back to the defenses of Washington, and I am not at all sure they can make any defense to speak of when they get there. I should not be surprised if we had to abandon the city to the enemy for a while. How do things look outside?"

I was obliged to tell him that the pros-

I was obliged to tell him that the pros-pect was not cheering; that the people were in a panic and many of them preparing to leave by any conveyance to be had; that the streets were full of straggling and worn-out soldiers cursing the man or the men whom they thought responsible for their defeat, and making bad matters worse by their wild talk and reckless behavior. The President listened closely to the end of the doleful tale, remained silent for a few moments, evidently in deep thought, and then, looking at me with an expression I shall never forget, said, "Well, Diller, what do you think is the best thing for us to do?" As you may imagine, such a question, under all the circumstances of the case, not only surprised, but startled me, and I could make no reply. The question was repeated, and in such a manner as left me no alternative but to speak out. So I said: "Mr. President, in my opinion the best, the only, thing to do is to reappoint McCleilan. He is no special favorite of mine, but all these soldiers I have seen seem to want him; they are hurrahing for him in the streets now. They say they have not been fairly whipped and that, with McClellan to lead them. they are ready and anxious to night, and will fight to win. As the soldiers are our only dependence just now, I think they ought to have the general they want-especially as there is no other available man in sight at present." I have been thinking about that," replied Lincoln, "and believe with you that the boys ought to have McClellan; but, Diller, you know Stanton don't like McClellan—he hates him—and I don't know what he would say if I put Mac back again." I was more astonished at this remark than I had been at the question, but I spoke out promptly and strongly this time: "Mr. President, by the Constitution you are commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and the Secretary of War has nothing to do but obey your orders, whether he likes them or not. You are responsible to the country, not him." "You are right," said Lincoln. "Come and go with me over to the War office, and I'll see Stanton." I went with him, left him at the door and bade him "good evening." I was not surprised to see in next morning's papers the reappointment of Mo-

A WOMAN CROSSES THE PAMIR. The Loftiest Plateau in the World and Hard Road to Travel.

A white woman crossed the Pamir in central Asia for the first time last summer. This plateau is distinguished as being the loftiest in the world. It lies from 14,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea. Its surface is cut up by mountains rising to a greater beight and covered with snow and glaciers. So inhospitable a region exists nowhere in the same latitude. Marco Polo was the first to cross the Pamir, and he complained that, owing to the rarity of the air, it was impossible to kindle enough of a blaze to cook his food. The region has been regarded as offering great difficulties even for the hardjest of travelers, but Mr. Littledale and his wife, tourists in search of big and rare game, crossed it, nothing daunted by the crossing the plateau in mid-summer they panion found it half covered with last winter's them.

snow and ice. They were greatly impressed by the fine views of big glaciers and snowpeaks that met their gaze everywhere. Travelers have always complained of the high winds that prevail on the Pamir. Mr. and Mrs. Littlegale were often compelled to drive their tent pegs in very deep and place heavy stones on the pegs to keep the wind from blowing the tents down. In places they could find absolutely no fuel, and they had o carry fire-wood to cook their meals. They started with fifteen men in their caravan, but before they had traveled fairly across the l'amir eight of them had deserted on account of the hardships of the journey, taking refuge in the Chinese settlements to the eastward. Some days their horses were continually breaking through the snow crust, and that made

progress very difficult. They descended from the Pamir to the plains of the Upper Indus, where the peowhile passing through that country Mrs. Littledale established a great reputation as a physician. A sick man had come to her to be healed. She thought that certain widely advertised pills would please the man and at the same time do him no harm, so she gave him a couple. The effect was marvelous, and the fame of the cure spread through the country. After that her tent was besieged by poor people who were anxious to test the marvelous remedies she carried with her.

A BIG FEAT IN HORSEBACK-RIDING. Captain Gordon Makes 250 Miles in Forty-One Hours Under Great Difficulties. New York Sun.

Capt. Evans Gordon has accomplished recently in Cashmere, in the northern part of India, one of the most remarkable feats of horseback travel ever performed. He had occasion to go from Leh to Srinagar, a distance of 250 miles, by the only route between those points. The road is in place more than six feet wide, frequently runs along the edge of dangerous precipices, is crossed by many mountain torrents, and is rendered almost impassable in places by big bowlders. The level is also very uneven, the traveler being sometimes eight thousand feet above the sea, while at others he rises to a height of 14,000 feet. The road, in fact, is one of the worst that can be imagined, but in spite of the enormous difficulties the horse-

man made very remarkable time.

Captain Gordon took with him one of his servants, knowing that better speed could be got out of the ponies if two travelled towashington, and at his desire I became a frequent and informal caller at the execu-The two men, therefore, used fifty ponie during the journey. The length of each stage was proportioned to the difficulty of the road, and no pony was taken a distance of more than fourteen miles. The animals were very ordinary stock, none of them over thirteen hands high. Captain Gordon and his servant turned

out at 3 A. M., on Oct. 9 last. They were seven hours doing the first sixty-two miles, and then they paused half an hour to get something to eat. At all the stations they found their ponies saddled for them on their arrival, and they lost hardly a second of time in making the change. Twelve hours and thirty minutes after the start they reached Karghil, 115 miles on their way. Up to this time they were not the least bit tired, but the last three hours of the day's journey were very trying. Capt. Gordon says that his muscles had begun to stiffen with the excessive exertion, and when he reached Dras, at 9:30 P. M., he was too tired and sleepy to eat any supper. He had traveled 151 miles in nineteen and a haif hours' hard riding.

The couple were up at 3 o'clock the next morning, and at 4 A. M. they started in heavy snow and against a bitterly cold wind. The Captain's hopes of a good gallop to the crest of the Zogi pass were dispelled quickly. At times they were up to their waists in snow. Every step was a trial of strength. It took them five hours to get through the pass. The traveling to get through the pass. The traveling was very bad on the other side of the mountains, but Captain Gordon made all possible haste, and after a journey all day through snow or rain, he reached the end of his trip at 8 P. M. The whole 250 miles had occupied forty-one hours, including seven and a half hours for rest and food. He says that had it not been for the weather he would have accomplished the 250 miles in thirty-six hours. Considering the mountainous nature of the country and the storm which impeded his progress, he performed a feat which would be very

HOW TO SLAY THE GRIP. There Is a Utah Woman Who Says Paith Will Kill the Beast.

The Tribune has a lady friend who is an expert on grip. She suffered from the malady, a year ago, for several weeks. With a beautiful humility she says now that that was all due to ber ignorance; if she had only understood the laws of health and had better command of the seventh sense, which makes us know things that we cannot see, or hear, or smell, or feel, or taste — that is, if she had not a year ago been just a common mortal—she would have saved herself very much suffering in body, she would have saved her friends a great deal of anxiety of mind. Her belief is that when the souls of men assert them-selves more and more, and bring under a better subjection this old tabernacle, which souls in their darkness wander about in, sometimes until teething comes, sometimes until scarlet fever comes, sometimes until the fevers that spring from miasma come, or until the cold is able to attack the undefended old tabernacle, it having lost a part of its warmth through age, that mortals will be what they were intended to be-creatures to walk through their term of probation here below, without pain, without disease, up to that time when the soul, having been properly tutored, will be able to shake off its old clothes without shock or suffering. and take its flight to the other realm where the mortal puts on immortality.

And this friend says that the way to han-dle grip is to take it at once by the throat and say to it that it that it is out of place. that it is trying to enter a house that is of a higher society than any Asiatic distemper is accustomed to, and that the only graceful thing for it to do is to get out; and if this will not answer, this friend proceeds at once in a graceful way to kick it out. In other words, when the will is strong enough and the faith in the destiny of poor mortality is matured enough, one can shake off the grip as they shake off an unfashionable garment. The theory is that the grip is one of those insidious old tramps that will, if permitted, get into the parlor and break up the best furniture in the house, whereas, if there is only firmness enough in the landlady, she can keep him in the wood-shed and dismiss him with a meal of cold vict-

Peace-Maker | Accidently Killed.

CORYDON. Ia., Dec. 27.-Herbert Fry and John Houk became involved in a quarrel at a shooting match at Davis's coal mine, northeast of this place, yesterday. and while one was attempting to get a gun. which was lying near, it was discharged, panion, who was attempting to separate

"Yes, Mary, the cakes were the nicest we ever had. Be sure to tell the grocer to send us Cleveland's Baking Powder always."

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of Important Events at Home and Abroad Chronicled in the Issue of Dec. 27.

Judd won the eleventh game in the chess Commercial travelers are organizing an international alliance. The New York police threaten to stop the

Corbett-Mitchell fight. Four fatal affrays and two suicides was Pittsburg's Christmas record.

England is allowing France to encroach upon her possessions in West Africa. Wholesale concessions to monopolies have left the treasury of Transvaal empty. A long list of bloody crimes is reported as part of the celebration of Christmas in Ken-

The Cordage Trust has bought John Good's big works and virtually controls the price of rope.

Wm. Reese killed his bride-elect with a revolver she gave him Christmas day, at Birmingham, Ala. Brazil's fallen dictator, Da Fonseca, has been treated with marked knindness by President Peixotto. Rev. M. B. Broaddus, of New Florence, Mo., circuit, M. E. Church South, has been

suspended for immorality. John Anderson, who married a St. Louis woman and robbed her of \$1,200, was captured at Albany, N. Y. Finis Edmonson closed his career at Pa-

ducah, Ky., with a pistol, because too poor to have a "merry Christmas." A Pullman passenger left his berth in his night-gown to chase a thief through a vil-

lage in Ohio. He recovered his property.

The Pope has defied France by deciding

to decorate the Archbishop of Aix, recently fined by the French courts for disobeying a ministerial decree. At a country dance near Dallas, Tex., the host was almost disemboweled by a stranger, and the density of the crowd prevent-

ed a regular butchery. The Grand Duke Sergius has gained the ill will of several public thieves by suppressing fraudulent practices in Moscow, of which he is Governor. It is now reported that the Czar, his brother, will send

him into exile. Bob Sims, the Alabama desperado, with his gang, surrendered to a posse which had trained a cannon on their house, on condition that he be protected from violence. On the road to Butler a mob took the prisoners away and hanged them. This closes the career of a remarkable outlaw, who was the head of a remarkable religious sect. Sims is said to have had a list of forty names of people whom he meant to "wipe

[From the Second Edition of the Sunday Journa.l]

Insane Asylum Burned. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 26,-A dispatch to the Democrat from Pontiac, Mich., says: The main building of the Eastern Michigan Insane Asylum is to-night a smoldering mass of ruins, and nearly all the eight hundred inmates, which it contained, are huddled together like cattle in the surrounding asylum cottages. Not one life, so far as known, has been lost, but scores of the poor innatics who were forced to stand in the bitterly cold blizzard for hours before they could be housed, have suffered severely. Many, too, it is believed, have escaped to the woods during the excitement and searching parties are now out in quest of them. The loss will not fall below \$500,000.

The fire broke out just before 11 o'clock A. M., in an attic in the women's department. The cause is not definitely known, but is is believed to have been a defective flue. Fanned by the cold north wind, which was blowing fiercely, the flames spread with great rapidity, and before the attendants were fully aware of the danger the entire upper floor of the structure was on fire. By heroic work on the part of the guards, however, every inmate in this part of the building was taken out and efforts were at once begun to check the flames. Aid was summoned from Pontiac, nearly two miles distant, and the asylum department, which was regarded as very efficient, at once began an unequal contest with the fire, which gained steadily, increasing every moment in intensity and extent until at noon the entire north and east sections of

the big building were in flames. Assistance was then requested from Detroit, and two of the city's steamers were soon on the ground. The water facilities were inadequate, however, and, in spite of the strenuous sefforts of the firemen, the flames ate their way along the front of the huge structure until it seemed as if the entire [plant hospital channel and all were entire plant, hospital, chapel and all, were doomed. Hundreds of people from Pontiac and vicinity joined in the fight with the flames at this juncture. By hard work a small part of the south wing was saved. and at 3 o'clock it was evident that the remnants of the magnificent plant, comprising only the chapel, hospital and engine-house would be saved. Meantime the 150 attendants were having

great difficulty in guarding the 500 female inmates who had been rescued from the burning building, and only at the risk of their lives saved several women who would occasionally break from the cowering groups and make a mad dash for the flames.
One woman named Shelley, from Lexington, and John Heman, a male patient from Monroe, were seriously burned in this manner. As soon as possible the half clothed freezing creatures were crowded into the asylum cottages, but the crush was so great that not ail could be accommodated, and scores of places could be prepared in which to conthe vast body of inmates were exceptionally quiet while the great conflagration was roaring about them, and some of the less violent patients worked hard and earnestly in endeavoring to subdue it. A number of the women who were in the section of the building first destroyed were severely burned while being removed, but prompt James Lyon, Frederick Linton and another attendant whose name could not be learned, had a narrow escape while fighting- the flames on the fourth floor. Unknown to them the fire surrounded the of spectators saw the peril of the men, but were powerless to help them. The fire apparatus was in use on another section of the building, and every moment brought the fire nearer to them. When the flames were almost circling the three men, a long ladder was procured and they were rescued. A number of other narrow escapes occurred, and but few of the attendants escaped

without severe burns or other injuries. It is difficult to obtain accurate figures on the loss. When the asylum was first opened, in 1878, the total cost was \$475,000. Since then many additions and improvements have been made, and W. G. Vinton, a member of the board of trustees of the asylum, estimates the tovalue of the plant before the fire something over \$800,000. Since the entire main structure, with the exception of a small part of both wings, has been destroyed, including most of its contents, the total loss cannot be less than \$500,000. Nothing definite is known about the insur-

ance, but it is believed to nearly cover the At the beginning of this year the number of patients in the asylum was 975, of which 514 were females. Since then the number has been increased to over one thousand. The care of these required about two hundred employes. The inmates must, for several days at least, suffer great hardships. The kitchen is among the destroyed buildings, and some time must clapse before the culinary department can be re-established and the lunatics properly fed. Nothing is definitely known as to the rebuilding of the burned structure, but instant action is

absolutely necessary. Bulgaria Backed by Germany. LONDON, Dec. 26.-The troubles between France and Bulgaria are still causing much anxiety in the diplomatic world of Europe. M. Radosaloff, the ex-Prime Minister of Bulgaria, who was in office when the election of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg took place, said to-day, in an interview in regard to the Chadouine affair: "M. Stambuloff must have consulted Germany before he took the step of expelling M. Chadouine, and he must have received an intimation that such a proceeding would receive the support of Emperor William. The news which Chadonine transmitted was less sevative organ, the Narodini Parava. The description of these horrors would make any human being shudder. But, more than this, even M. Stambuloff's papers insurance. \$2,800. But the substitute of the substitute o

openly ayow that all these cruelties have been, are and will be committed. The organs referred to, it is true, at least tried to excuse M. Stambuloff, saying that these acts are committed in order to save his country. Now when it is taken into consideration that these Bulgarian papers publish just such stories of crucities committed under the orders of M. Stambuloff, as were sent out by M. Chadonine to his paper, it would seem that Germany had instructed M. Stambuloff to take the first and most favorable opportunity of rebuiling France in order that Germany might appear as a great power coming to the rescue of an infant power, so as to save it from

being crushed by a giant nation.
"It is very difficult to get authentic information from Bulgaria through the post. consequently very few facts regarding the case of M. Kareveloff have been sent across the Bulgarian frontier. M. Kareveloff has now been detained, with over one hundred other persons, in prison for nine months on a charge of being implicated in a plot to assassinate M. Stambuloff. It seems that the trial will shortly take place. The accused, including ex-Ministers, an ex-Regent and many of the leading statesmen of the land, will be dealt with by court-martial under an exceptional law for the repression of highway robbery in the mountains. What is most astonishing is that one of the European diplomatic agents in Sofia recommends this plan of dealing with political adversaries as if they were common brigands. Those who accuse the constitutional party in Bulgaria of being paid Russian agents would do well to read what the St. Petersburg papers say on the subject. They would find M. Lancoff abused in the most unmerciful way. If that gentleman and his friends still hide their poverty in the Russian capital, it is because there is no other course open to them. When M. Lancoff was in Constantinople be was accused of inciting the Porte to invade Bulgaria. When he removed to Belgrade the Servian press maintained that he was fostering a revolt in Macedo- Great Britain used to be of the great-Belgrade the Servian press maintained that he was fostering a revolt in Macedonia, and at present the professors of high schools in Belgrade, a powerful political party in Servia, are constantly writing to say that he is an enemy to Russia, and wishes to depose the young King Alexander. As a matter of fact the veteran

statesman desires nothing but constitutional freedom for his fellow-countrymen, and his whole lite has been devoted to this end. M. Lancoff's son-in-law, M. Lindskoff, was recently expelled from Vienna on petition of M. Stambuloff, and he and the Bulgarian emigrants live in Russia because they are driven out of every other country in eastern Europe. "The truly patriotic party have no objection to Prince Ferdinand of Coburg per-

according to the treaty of Berlin, and he must go sooner or later. They do not want their country to be kept in a state of confusion so that foreign powers may find in it a pretext for beginning a European war whenever it may suit them.'

Trial of Dr. Graves. DENVER, Col., Dec. 26.—In the trial of Dr. Graves for personing Mrs. Barnaby, to-day, the cross-examination of Dr. Graves was long and rigorous. The Doctor denied nearly everything sworn to by other witnesses, or if he did not deny the testimony of previous witnesses, he would claim that he could not remember. There were exceptions, however, to this, for in some in stances, on being asked the same question a second time in a different manner, his memory would return to him, and he would admit what he had before denied. The Doctor said he had an atrack of grip when he started for Denver from Providence, and when he arrived at Chicago was feeling very poorly. He had an uncle in Sterling, Ill., whom he had not seen in thirty years, and he thought this was a good opportunity to visit him. He then went to opportunity to visit him. He then went to Cedar Rapids, where he stopped a shert time before coming to Denver. He did not see the body of Mrs. Barnaby here, although he was informed where it could be found. He did not attempt to find out about the autopsy or analysis on Mrs. Barnaby's remains, notwithstanding he had heard that she was poisoned. Instead of this, he and a friend visited a ball game the day of his arrival here. Dr. Graves said he did not tell the Worrells that he thought the Bennett family sent the bottle of nett family sent the bottle of whisky. He acknowledged having been interviewed by reporter Lincoln in the Providence Telegraph office, and said that he might have told Lincoln that Mrs. Barnaby had many levers and that some of them were vile, but he denied having said that he saw Mrs. Barnaby and Edward Bennett in a compromising position. In his testimony he said the interview lasted but a few minutes, but to-day, on cross-examination, the Doctor related enough of what occurred then to have occupied half an hour, at least. Reporters Lincoln and Trickey swore that they had interviewed

solution of arsenic in his practice of medi-The prosecution inquired as to where \$10,000 of Mrs. Barnaby's money, supposed to have been deposited for her by Graves, He said his account books had been lost, but that there was no such balance due Mrs. Barnaby and that he had accounted for every cent of her money. He denied having told James H. Conrad that he sent the bottle of whisky to Mrs. Barnaby. Here the court adjourned until Monday morning, when Dr. Graves's cross-examination will be resumed.

the Doctor the morning after his arrival in

Providence from Denver. The Doctor de-nied this, but afteward admitted that

everything published was correct. He acknowledged that the letter he wrote Mrs. Barnaby in regard to putting a guar-

dian over her was his own invention, and

that the executors of the Barnaby estate knew nothing of it. He had used Fowler's

War Ship to Carry Flour to Russia. them were forced to endure the bitter cold wind for several hours until other Washington, Dec. 26.—Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, wrote to Secretary of the Navy Tracy, asking the use of a naval vessel to transport to Europe the bread stuffs contributed in this country for the

relief of the famine sufferers in Russia. Secretary Tracy replied: "It gives me pleasure to say that the Navy Department concurs heartily in this proposal and will willingly do all in its power to further so generous and suitable a project. The friendly relations between the United States and Russia date back to the beginning of our national existence. Upon more than one occasion when this country has been visited by misfortune, or has found cape, except one small window, closed, did they think of their safety. The vast crowd of spectators saw the paril of the tions, has given the strongest proof of sincere attachment and regard for this coun-Especially at those critical moments when friends have been most needed, and have been most difficult to find, the courageous and outspoken sympathy of Russia has had a powerful influence on the views and conduct of other European states. "It is a duty no less than a pleasure to every patriotic American to do all that lies in his power to make return for this friendly and disinterested service. It is in accordance with the principles and plactice of this government to assist, as far as it may, in bringing relief to those in suffering and distress, and such measures have a peculiar fitness when their object is to give succor to a tried and steadfast friend, nor can it be doubted that by providing a conveycitizens it rightly surrounds an act of private benevolence with the spirit of pub-lic and national good will. The sailing ship Constellation, now at Annapolis, which was formerly used upon a like eccasion to carry food to the starving population of Ireland, is available for the proposed service. She will carry about six thousand barrels of flour, and can be sent

Costly Fire at Chattanooga. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 26.—There was a disastrous fire here to-day. Two women were injured, but not seriously. The losses and insurance are as follows: D. B. Loveman & Co., lost \$225,000; insurance, \$75,000 on building, and \$136,000 on T. C. Erwin & insurance on stock, \$34,-500. Fort, Morgan & Co., building, \$10,000; insurance, \$7,500. Christie & \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000. Jackson & Trigg. building. \$20,000; insurance, \$16,000. Chattanooga Library, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,700. Chamber of Commerce, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. Cobweb Club, \$4,000. Lookout Mountain Guards, \$1,500. Young Men's Republican Club, \$1,000. H. C. Schwartz & Bro., \$45,000: insurance, \$48,200. Silva & Abbott, \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000. Gottschalk k Co., \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000. Wm. vere than the account of horrors committed under the rule of M. Stambuloff, which was recently published in the Bulgarian conser- \$5,000. C. C. Bloomfield on building. \$7,500; Kelly, \$25,000; insurance, \$20,000, J. H.

at short notice to any point that may be

convenient for the shipment of her cargo."

and Trust Company, \$3,000. Fourth National Bank. \$4,000: insurance, \$2,000. W. B. Van Wagner, \$1,500: insurance, \$500. The loss of the room and office tenants in the Loveman and Vandeman blocks will add \$10,000 more. The total loss is about \$000,000, with about \$550,000

The damage to the Times building, in the Adams Block, by fire was slight. The building was in flames several times, but the firemen succeeded in quenching them each time. The damage is fully covered by insurance. The Times carries \$40,000 insurance on its plant. The property destroyed was on the two

most important corners in the city. Love-man's dry-goods house was one of the largest retail dry-goods houses in the South, there being 130 employes in this one business. All of the property owners say they will rebuild handsome structures, and new quarters are already being secured by business houses. There was a stiff breeze blowing, otherwise the weather was clear and a perfect day. All the merchants in the near vicinity suffered more or less loss by rea-son of removal of goods. It appeared at one time as if the entire business portion was about to be destroyed. Aid was asked from Nashville and other cities, but before the engines arrived the fire was under control.

Michael Davitt's Defeat.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LONDON, Dec. 26 .- The joy of the Tories over the Davitt's defeat at Waterford in almost hysterical. Some of the party organs liken Davitt to O'Donovan Rossa and scornfully declare that Rossa is as eligible to Parliament as Davitt and would probably stand as good a chance as a can-didate. Redmond's election has given new life to the Parnellite party and the leaders est service to Parnell as a weapon for holding over English and Scotch candidates in close constituencies. In London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities both of Scotland and England there is an Irish population large enough in some boroughs to carry an elec-tion one way or the other. In the south-west of Scotland the population of Irish birth and parentage is very numerous indeed, almost if not quite as numerous as the Scotch-Irish population of Ulster. As a rule the Irish in Britain were warm admirers of Parneli, but there has recently been a feeling that his cause was hopeless. This has changed since the defeat of Davitt, and news from all quarters telis

The English Liberal members of Parliament feel in one respect a sense of relief from Davitt's overthrow. Had he been elected they would have had to decide the delicate question of admitting an ex-convict to the House of Commons. No matter how patriotic Davitt's motives may have been, his conviction of a high crime has technically placed him in the same cate-gory with the infamous criminals whose punishment he shared, and the admission of an ex-convict of that class to Parlia-ment would have been a step to test the liberality of even Gladstone. Contrary to statements that have been made, there is nothing in English law to keep the House of Commons from admitting to a seat any persons whom it chooses to admit, but pre-cedent with Englishmen is as sacred as law, and it is certain that Davitt would never have been seated, even had he been

A Tragedy in "Little [Texas." CARROLLTON, Miss., Dec. 26.—A terrible tragedy was committed in this county last night in a section locally known as "Little Texas." The particulars, as far as could be learned, are as follows: Some one fired into the residence of Lawson Lott, fatally wounding him, and also seriously wounding Mrs. W. E. Miers, a visitor. A man named George Taylor was also in the room. and it is supposed the shot was intended for him, but he was not hit. Taylor and Pierce Miers had a difficulty a few days ago, and suspicion at once rested on Miers as being the one who attempted the assassination. This morning a posse went to Miers's house to arrest him. Taylor being one of the number. Miers refused to be arrested, and drew a knife, whereupon Taylor began firing and killed Miers, putting six bullets in his body. Taylor was taken in charge by the posse. Mrs. Miers, who was wounded at Lott's house, is the wife of W. E. Miers, a cousin to Pierce Mers, the

man killed by Taylor. No Cure for Influenza. BERLIN, Dec. 26.—The epidemic of influenza still prevails in Galicia, eastern Prussia and Berlin. The area in which the malady is common, however, is lessening to the westward. An address, recently delivered by Professor Nothnagel, of Vienna, upon the origin and treatment of the disease, is the talk of the hour among medical men. Prof. Nothnagel, in his address, declares that the malady is distinctly miasmatic in character, and that it is certainly infectious, and probably conatgious. He also stated that persons having cardiac affections and those suffering from tuberculosis have most cause to fear a fatal result. There is no specific means of cure, the Professor says. Treatment by antipyrene, antifebrine and phe-nacetine is unadvisable in cases where the disease is accompanied by any form of congestion of the lungs or weakness of the heart. Such cases are better treated with stimulants like digitalis or brandy, or by

the subcutaneous injection of camphor. Mrs. Oshorne to Be Prosecuted. LONDON, Dec. 26.-The fact that the thieving and fugitive wife of Capt. Clarence A. Osborne is the god-daughter of Sir Henry James has not served to protect her from the clutches of the law in the degree that was expected. A warrant was to-day issued for her arrest on the charge of obtaining, under false pretenses, a check for £550, which she received from the jewelry firm of Spink & Sons for the pearls stolen by her from Mrs. Hargreaves. The warrant describes Mrs. Osborne as showing her teeth very much when taiking and as appearing rather like a Jewess. It states that she may be accompanied by a lady and gentleman who were with her when she left her lodgings on Monday. She 18 believed to be in the south of France. It is surmised that Spink & Son have begun these prosecution proceedings. The stolen jewels were restored to Mrs. Hargreaves, and the Spinks are, therefore, £550 out of

Steel-Works Burned, READING, Pa., Dec. 26.-The Carpenter steel-works, an industry which was estabhished in this city three years ago, devoted to the manufacture of high-grade steel, was almost destroyed by fire to-night. One small mill and the office are all that are left standing. The works employ nearly three hundred men, and large quantities of a special brand of steel, of which J. H. Carpenter, the general manager, is the patentee, were turned out. The establishment at the time of the fire was working on a government contract of over \$230,000 for steel projectiles for heavy ordnance, especially intended for the new guns which have recently been made and tested. Besides this, its stee was also used in the manufacture of steel cannon and fine cutlery, some being shipped abroad. The loss on machinery, patterns and building is over \$125,000; partially in-

Arrested for Alleged Abduction. CHICAGO, Dec. 26,-William Hawley, a young English artist, and George S. Cortis, a salesman, were arrested this afternoon, charged with the abduction of Ailie Parker and Dora Van Schyche, both fourteen years of age. Mrs. Alice Howland, of Decatur, I., the step-mother of the Parker girl, made the complaint, asserting that the two prisoners had sent the two girls to New York, to which place they intended soon to follow them, there to accomplish their ruin. The prisoners admit that they accompanied the girls to the New York train, purchased their tickets and told them they could obtain board at No. 61 South Washington square, but they say the journey was undertaken by the girls at Wabash Railroad Company, who was in their own desire, as they wish to go on the the city to-day with other Wabash officials, stage. The New York authorities have been instructed to watch for the girls and send them back to this city.

Manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home." ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 26 .- The courts of this county promise to furnish somewhat of a sensation at an early date, and it will be in the shape of a contested will case which involves a probable finding of the original manuscript of "Home, Sweet Home." Mrs. Mary Hardin, in her girlhood days, was the sweetheart of John Howard Payne. Payne presented her with the original copy of "Home, Sweet Home." She made a will in favor of Miss Elvie Jackson, her cousin. Her stocks and bends and the copy of

## Verestchagin was Wounded

in the Russian army while getting sketches for his wonderful battle paintings. Their terrible realism makes all war hateful. So the Czar now hates him. He will write in the Youth's Companion for 1802.

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Youth's Companion, BOSTON, MASS.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baitimore, (a 4:45 a m Washington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m York. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 a m, d 12:45 pm and d 9:00 p m. Leave for Columbus, 9:00 a m.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 p m; leave for Richmond, 4:00 r m; arrive from Richmond, 9.00 a m. Leave for Chicago, d 11:20 a m. d 11:30 p m; arrive from Chicago, d 3:55 p m; d 3:30 a m. Leave for Louisville, d.3:40 a m, 8:00 a m, d 4:00 p m. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:10 a m, 6 p m; d 10:50 p m. L ave for Madison, Ind., 8:00 a m., 4:30 p m. Arriv from Madison, 10:25 a m., 6:00 p. m Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 a m, 4:10 m: arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:55 a m, 5:05 p m. d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES,

From Indianapolis Union Station.

VANDALIA LINE. SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. At Indianapolis Union Station: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:55 p. m., 11:00 p. m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train. Greencastle and Terre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 2:50 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acco. arrives at 10:00 a. m. Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through

THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE OCCUPATION STREET & CHARLES AND AND ADDRESS. No. 32-Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily ......11:35 am Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm. No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vesti-

Puliman vestibuled alcepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and at The Sunday Journal, \$2 Per Annum

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Sweet Home," may turn up. The proceedings of this case will be watched with interest.

Apprehensive of War, LONDON, Dec. 26.—This week's Valparaiso and Washington advices have caused the apprehension of war between the United States and Chili to deepen. A high officer of the army is said to have remarked on Friday that the United States cannot avoid fighting without incurring the imputation of cowardice, and that Chili could not apologize without humiliation. This is the feeling in both the army and navy, as expressed at the clubs. Public opinion is almost unanimous that war means the reduction of Chili to a second place among the South American nations, and the United States, whatever might be the varying fortune of events to begin with, would not stay its hand until Chili was compelled,

bonds and stocks, and the copy of "Home,

Samuel B. Reed, a Civil Engineer, Dead. JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 26 .- Intelligence from Pasadena, Cal., to-day, announces the death of Samuel B. Reed, civil engineer, of

ike Mexico, to acknowledge the conqueror.

Samuel B. Reed was a railroad man of national fame. He built the first railroad connecting Chicago with the East. Healso bnilt the Rock Island road, and the bridge across the Mississippi at Davenport and the Washington branch of the Burlington & Missouri, the first road to reach the Missouri river. This gave him such a celebrity among railroad men that he was made superintendent of construction of the Union Pacific, which road he built through, making the fastest time in railroad construction ever recorded. Mr. Reed was seventy-three years old.

Commercial Traveler Drowned.

Tolebo, O., Dec. 26.-John J. Fallon, commercial traveler, left here Dec. 15 for Blissfield and other points in Michigan. After supper that evening Fallon went out of his hotel without his overcoat on. From that date nothing has been heard of him until to-night, when a dispatch was received saying that Fallon's body had been found on the banks of Raisin river near Blissfield. Deceased was a temperate man and in full possession of his faculties, and there is no known cause for his committing suicide.

Fell Under the Wheels, PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.—Paul Carnegie, a brakeman on the Pittsburg & Western railroad, met a horrible death at Wildwood

Station this afternoon. Young Carnegie, who is said to be a distant relative of Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire steel king. was in the act of crossing from the caboose to the engine of his train when he missed his footing and fell under the wheels. The entire train passed over the luckless railroader's neck, completely decapitating him.

The Wabash Reaching Eastward. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 26.-L. S. McCleelan, Southeastern passenger agent of the Wabash Railroad Company, who was in stated that arrangements had been made by the Wabash system for an entrance into Pittsburg over the tracks of the Pittsburg & Western road. The connection will be made at Defiance. O., and a line thirty miles long will be built to meet the Pitts-

burg & Western at that point. Three Killed and Two Injured. ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 26.-By a headend collision on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railroad. Emil Van Oppen, fire-man, and John Harlocher, of Cairo, Mich., brakeman, were killed outright, while John

Reamy, engineer of the copper train, had his back and legs broken and died to-night.

Wright with train-wrecking, of which crime he was acquitted, were convicted today of furnishing liquor on Sunday and to minors and sentenced to sixty days in the work-house. The detectives admitted the charges, but said the liquor was given to secure confessions to be used in evidence.

Charged with Burning a Family. GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 26.-W. Pearsall, wife and family, living six miles from this city, were burned to death in their dwelling on Tuesday morning. The charred bodies of the victims were discovered yes-terday. Weightman Thompson, a former rejected suitor of the murdered man's wife, committed the crime.

Indorsed by the Tippecanoe Club, CHICAGO, Dec. 26,-At a meeting and banquet of the old Tippecanoe Club here today William S. Schuyler delivered an address upon "The President; His Ancestry and Administration." The present administration and its silver attitude were cordially indorsed and the club placed on record as favoring President Harrison's re-

nomination. Tugs of War Don't Pay. New York, Dec. 26 .- The international tug of war contest at the Madison-square Garden ended to-night. Germany won first prize; Scotland, second; Sweden, third and Norway fourth. The affair has proved a most prodigious financial tailure, The managers have spent \$10,000 and taken

in but \$2,200. Vegetables Medicinally.

Grange Homes Many vegetables and herbs grown in the garden are of especial value. Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys, as has the common dandelion. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the pervous system and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and encumbers are cooling. Onions, garlie, leeks, olives and shalots stimulate the circulatory system onsequent increase of the saliva astric juice promotes digestion. are an excellent diuretic, and yme, boneset, coltsfoot, basil, tansy the and horseradish are each of peculiar value

A Minister's Tribute.

as a toule and diuretic.

Some pretty hard things have been said of Mr. Elkins since his appointment to the Cabinet. It is only fair that the other side should have a hearing. Here is the reply of the Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Saints' Church in New York city: "He has been a member of the vestry of my church for more than eight years, and a warm personal friend for a longer period. He would not have been either had I not believed and been absolutely certain that he was an upright man."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.